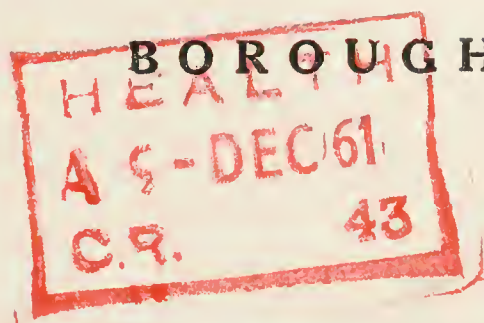




ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



ALLAN WITHNELL, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. C. LEWIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960



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BOROUGH OF MORLEY

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BOROUGH OF MORLEY

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960—61

The Mayor

Councillor Mrs. Anne Clayton

Chairman:

Councillor Miss C. E. Hepworth

Deputy Chairman

Councillor H. Leathley

Alderman

F. Sykes

Councillors

S. Trowsdale (until 4/1/61)	Mrs. L. Woollin
H. Hargreaves (from	J. Benfield
4/1/61)	A. Attack
J. E. Green	M. G. Spruce
T. Redick	C. Singlewood
Mrs. G. Gregory	J. Murphy
A. Whitehead	Mrs. G. M. Lindley

Local Health Authority

West Riding County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

Joseph Lyons, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H. (Resigned 15.7.60).

Allan Withnell, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.10.60).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

E. C. Lewis, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy ~~Medical Officer of Health.~~

R. H. Wood, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

G. E. Bottomley, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.Inst.P.C.

P. W. Riley, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 25.9.60).

R. S. Wright, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed 7.3.60).

Student Public Health Inspector.

J. K. Greenwood (Appointed 11.5.60).

Cleansing Officer.

G. Gregory.

Public Health Inspector's Clerks.

R. Crabtree.

Mrs. A. Slack (Resigned 13.8.60).

Miss M. Newton (Appointed 12.9.60).

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 13.

Divisional Medical Officer.

As above (M.O.H.).

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer

Barbara Briggs, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

George Firth, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 28.2.60).

Mary K. Shaw, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 1.5.60).

Medical Officer to East Ardsley and Drighlington Child Welfare Centres (Part-time).

Ruth M. Chippindale, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

School Dental Officers.

E. Thornton, L.D.S.

P. Smith, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss A. Seelig, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Q.N.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Mrs. E. Garbutt, S.R.N., S.C.M., Fever Trained.

Miss E. K. Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1),

H.V. Certificate.

Mrs. E. M. Hemingway, S.R.N., S.C.M.,

H.V. Certificate.

Miss D. M. Habergham, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1).

H.V. Certificate.

Miss B. S. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

Miss A. M. Coleman, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1),

H.V. Certificate (Resigned 30.6.60).

Miss J. Ashley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. D. J. Jackson, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss B. M. Chapman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate
(Appointed 3.8.60).

Mental Health Social Worker.

Mrs. A. Stell.

Mr. H. H. Robinson, R.M.P.A., R.M.N.

(Appointed 1.11.60).

Mental Health Home Teacher.

Vacancy.

Training Centre.

Mrs. G. Moorhouse, N.A.M.H. Diploma (Supervisor).
 Mrs. A. Ellis.
 Miss J. Blackburn.

Home Nurses.

Mrs. C. Noble, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. F. White, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Miss E. Rothery, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Miss J. Stokes, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. E. Newell, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. M. Gillman, S.R.N., Q.N.
 Mrs. J. Sherwood, S.R.N. (Resigned 15.2.60).
 Mrs. L. Laceby, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. J. Birkby, S.R.N. (Appointed 18.7.60).

Midwives.

Miss M. Burdon, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. Chapman, S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. A. Stakes, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Ellison, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Speech Therapist.

Miss P. Bentley, L.C.S.T. (Resigned 20.5.61).

Dental Attendants.

Mrs. S. Whitehead.
 Miss L. Dibb.

Chiropodists.

Miss D. E. Smith, M.Ch.S. (Part-time).
 Mr. H. O. Hill, L.Ch. (H.Ch.D.) (Part-time).

Joint Clerical Staff

Engaged in all constituent districts of the Division viz.,
 Morley, Ossett, Horbury and Wakefield R.D.
 A. Wright, D.M.A., D.P.A. (Senior Clerk).
 K. Schofield, D.P.A.
 D. Leach.
 C. C. Roberts.
 P. M. Sheard.
 Miss M. Halloran.

Miss C. Brennan.
 Mrs. M. E. Kilburn.
 Mrs. M. Thornburn.
 Mrs. J. Mell.
 Miss K. Edmondson.
 Miss M. G. Shackleton.
 Mrs. S. Bastow (Part-time).

LEEDS REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

Consultant Staff.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

H. Morus Jones, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Chest Physician.

J. K. Scott, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
 G. F. Edwards, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
 M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. (Oxon.).

Pædiatrician.

G. M. Lewis, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., M.R.C.P.E.
 A. P. Roberts, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.
 M.R.C.S., D.C.H.

Orthopædic Surgeon.

Miss M A. Pearson, F.R.C.S.

Windsor House,

Morley.

August, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Morley Borough
Council

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1960.

My predecessor, Dr. Joseph Lyons left in July, 1960, to become Deputy County Medical Officer to the West Riding County Council, and I commenced duty on 1st October. I gladly pay tribute to Dr. Lyons and to my Deputy, Dr. Barbara Briggs, for her supervision and guidance of the Department during the difficult transitional period. The efficiency of these two Officers greatly eased my own initial problems, for I was able to take charge of an organisation which was functioning smoothly and well. Their extensive knowledge and experience have continued to be available to me, and I have frequently looked to them for help and advice.

The routine work of the many services administered by this Office has continued, and is commented upon in the body of my Report. Developments in four of these services during the year are of sufficient magnitude to justify comment in this Introduction.

These developments are:—

- (1) The establishment of a Non-routine Scheme in the School Health Service.
- (2) The establishment of a Chiropody Service for certain priority groups.
- (3) The expansion of the Mental Health Service.
- (4) An immunisation campaign against diphtheria and tetanus.

The Non-routine Scheme was introduced in January for a trial period of one year. It was later decided to continue the Scheme until the middle of next year, and a full account of it will be given in my next Annual Report. Every school child is normally given a routine examination at least three times during the ten years of school life, and these examinations usually take place, shortly after entry of school, shortly before leaving, and about half-way through school life. In the Non-routine Scheme, the entrants' and leavers' examinations continue as before, but the middle examination is replaced by

alternative means to obtaining information about the children. These alternative means are, questionnaires completed by the parents; reports from teachers and more frequent visits of the School Doctor to the schools. The evaluation of this Scheme places a great responsibility on us, because our findings will be submitted by the County Medical Officer, Dr. R. W. Elliott, to the School Health Service Sub-Committee of the County Council, and may well influence policy throughout the whole of the West Riding.

A Chiropody Service was established in the Division at the beginning of the year and was in full operation by March. The Service is limited to the following three priority groups:

- (a) Expectant mothers.
- (b) Women aged 60 or over and men aged 65 or over.
- (c) Men and women below these ages who are physically handicapped.

The Service is free but each person is normally limited to a maximum of six treatments in any period of twelve months. Before treatment can be started the person must have a certificate from his or her own doctor or from a member of the Public Health nursing staff. Only chiropodists who are qualified to be on the Medical Auxiliary Register are employed, and the treatments are usually given in one of the Local Health Auth-

ority's Clinics. In some cases, where the person is unable to attend the clinic because of illness or infirmity, arrangements are made for the chiropodist to treat the person at home. Although the Service has only been in operation for some nine months, it appears to be working satisfactorily.

The Mental Health Act, 1959 came fully into operation on 1st November, 1960. The aims of this Act are principally threefold. Firstly, responsibility for the admission of a mentally disordered person to an institution is made solely a medical one. Secondly, the care and treatment of mental illness is placed, so far as is possible, on the same basis as the care and treatment of physical illness. Thirdly, and most importantly from our point of view, there is a re-orientation from institutional care towards care within the community. The Act also introduces a new terminology. For example, the terms feeble-mindedness and idiocy are replaced by mental subnormality and severe subnormality, and the Occupation Centre is renamed Training Centre. As a direct consequence of the Act, there has been an expansion of our Mental Health Service. A second Mental Welfare Officer has been appointed, and plans have been approved for a new Training Centre in Morley.

A further advance in the Mental Health field was put into operation in 1960. Recent research has made it possible to detect and treat a very rare form of mental subnormality called

phenylketonuria. This condition can be detected in the first few weeks of life by a simple test on the baby's wet nappy, and this test is now done by the Health Visitors for every baby born in the Division. The importance of this test is due to the fact that phenylketonuria can now be treated by a special diet if it is discovered in early life.

In November, outbreaks of diphtheria occurred in Derby and Liverpool, and two children died. In that month, with the assistance of General Practitioners, an immunisation campaign was launched against this dreaded disease. Immunisation was offered to all children up to the age of ten, and since the vaccine can often be combined with a vaccine immunizing against tetanus, protection against this disease was also offered in the campaign. Posters were displayed in the Clinics, and a meeting with representatives of the local Press secured good coverage in most parts of the Division. Some 8,000 copies of a letter addressed to parents were distributed in the primary schools, and I express sincere thanks to the Divisional Education Officer and all the teachers concerned, for the efficient way in which these letters were distributed and the consent forms returned. The response from the public was such that extra medical staff had to be seconded temporarily to the Division.

Hardly any of the children coming forward in the campaign had been immunised against tetanus. This meant that each

of these children required three or four injections to protect them against both diphtheria and tetanus. The injections are spaced at intervals of a month, and so most of the immunisation courses in the campaign could not be completed before the end of the year. The increase in the number of children receiving protection against these two diseases will therefore not be seen in full measure until 1961, but the large number of consent forms received from parents in the early days of the campaign indicates that a considerable increase in the figures for 1961 can be confidently predicted.

Although the Sanitary Department functions largely independently of this Office, there are many problems which require frequent consultation with the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Cyril Lewis. We have met at least once a week to discuss problems and policy, and I wish to place on record my sincere thanks for the unfailing kindness and courtesy of himself and his staff. I am unable to recall a single instance of ultimate disagreement in our many discussions together. Mr. Lewis' excellent Report is attached, and I will allow it to speak for itself.

The vital statistics in my Annual Report indicate a prosperous and healthy community, and I draw your attention to the following. The birth rate is the highest for the last ten years, and for the seventh year in succession there was no

maternal death. The deaths during the year occurred predominantly in the older age groups. In fact, of the total of 501 deaths, only 17 occurred within the ages of 1 to 45 years inclusive. For the first time since statistics were compiled there was no death from tuberculosis during the year, and the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register fell by approximately 6 per cent. No case of diphtheria or poliomyelitis was notified during the year and no death occurred from measles or whooping cough.

In comparison with the declining importance of tuberculosis, the deaths from cancer of the lung continue to rise, and at 20 are the highest ever recorded for the Borough. The causal relationship between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung has been generally accepted by the medical profession for many years, and it is disturbing to find members of the public who still remain unconvinced of the relationship. The fact is that innumerable studies in this and other countries have clearly demonstrated that cigarette smoking is the most important single factor in the causation of this disease. The risk, furthermore, is in direct proportion to the number of cigarettes smoked. A person continuing to smoke twenty-five cigarettes a day is about forty times more liable to die of cancer of the lung than is a non-smoker. Pipe smoking does not carry this risk. Whether the pleasure obtained from cigarette smoking is worth the risk involved is an individual decision, but it is important that all, and particularly young people, should be aware of the risk involved.

Nothing is more important in this world than the welfare of people. It is sometimes necessary to remind ourselves, as councillors, officers and workers, that all our plans and policies; all our energy and expenditure; all our buildings and other facilities, are designed and provided wholly and exclusively to this end. It is particularly important that we in the Public Health Department do not forget this truth, for it is our duty and privilege to help to safeguard and promote the health of the people. This work cannot be effectively continued without the willing co-operation of other organisations working towards the same end — the General Practitioners, the hospitals and the voluntary societies. The co-operation received from these organisations during the year has been excellent, and particularly so from the General Practitioners. No day passes without a doctor calls, phones or writes offering or requesting help.

In conclusion, I would like to record my warm appreciation of the support I have received, both from my own staff and from yourselves.

Yours sincerely,

ALLAN WITHNELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I. VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics.

Area	9,529 acres
Population—Census 1951	39,783
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population mid-1960	40,330
Number of dwelling houses	14,610
Rateable Value (31.3.60)	£377,058
Product of a penny rate (1959-60)	£1,478.1.10d.

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:				Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.4
Legitimate	629	333	296	
Illegitimate	34	20	14	
Still-Births:				Rate per 1,000 (live and still-births) 30.7
Legitimate	19	9	10	
Illegitimate	2	—	2	
Total Births:				
Legitimate	648	342	306	
Illegitimate	36	20	16	
Deaths	501	270	231	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 12.4

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths.

Infant Mortality.

Seventeen infants under the age of twelve months died during 1960, giving an infant mortality rate of 25.6 per 1,000 births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants:—

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd wk.	3rd wk.	4th wk.	5-52 weeks
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	3
Prematurity	7	—	—	—	1
Acute Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	2
Congen. abnormalities	—	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhagic Disease ...	2	1	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH—MORLEY M.B.

Cause of Death	1958			1959			1960		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory tract	2	1	3	—	2	2	—	—	—
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Diseases	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	11	5	16	16	6	22	3	4	7
11. Malignant Neoplasm—lung and bronchus	18	—	18	13	—	13	18	2	20
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	1	10	11	—	8	8	—	8	8
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus	—	6	6	—	2	2	—	3	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	19	17	36	23	21	44	27	22	49
15. Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	2	1	3	—	3	3	3	2	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	32	33	65	31	40	71	30	38	68
18. Coronary disease: Angina ..	51	27	78	64	31	95	87	37	124
19. Hypertension with heart disease	10	10	20	2	6	8	7	2	9
20. Other Heart Disease	31	24	55	25	30	55	28	37	65
21. Other Circulatory Disease...	11	4	15	10	8	18	12	14	26

Cause of Death	1958			1959			1960		
	M		Total	M		Total	M		Total
		F			F			F	
22. Influenza	1	—	1	1	4	5	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	4	5	9	8	8	16	10	13	23
24. Bronchitis	30	5	35	24	8	32	13	9	22
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	4	8	4	—	4	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	1	5	2	1	3	2	—	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	2	4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	4	—	4	5	—	5	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	1	1	2	2	—	2	2	—	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	23	38	20	20	40	16	26	42
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	5	1	6	1	4	5	2	1	3
34. All other accidents	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	4	6
35. Suicide	6	2	8	4	2	6	2	3	5
36. Homicide & operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all Causes	273	187	460	262	209	471	270	231	501

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Under 1		1 — 5		6—15		16—25		26—35		36—45		46—55		56—65		66—75		Over 75		Total	
		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F	
7	10	1	2	2	—	—	—	4	2	4	2	29	15	68	36	81	58	74	106	270	231

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS for the YEAR 1960, based on the Registrar-General's figures.
COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS.

	Morley M.B.	Ossett M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Wake- field R.D.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Dis	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Prov- isional Figs.)
Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated population)	16.4	18.4	15.5	18.0	16.5	16.9	17.1
Still Birth Rate (per 1000 live and still births) ...	30.7	7.3	22.1	31.5	21.8	22.4	19.7
Death Rates (all per 1000 estimated home popula- tion). All causes	12.4	11.3	11.8	10.5	12.2	11.5	11.5
Infective & Parasitic Diseases	0.02	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.06	*
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.0	0.07	0.12	0.0	0.06	0.06	0.07
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cancer	2.21	1.49	2.10	1.95	2.10	1.98	2.16
Vascular Lesions of ner- vous system	1.69	1.56	2.22	1.27	1.97	1.85	*
Heart & Circ. Diseases...	5.55	5.28	3.62	4.33	4.68	4.35	*
Respiratory disease (excl- uding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	1.12	1.08	1.52	1.07	1.25	1.17	*
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	25.6	25.7	22.6	13.6	22.5	22.5	21.7
Maternal Mortality (deaths of mothers due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,000 live and still births)	0.0	3.65	0.0	0.0	0.70	0.73	0.39
Perinatal Mortality	43.9	18.2	29.4	39.4	35.3	35.9	*
Neonatal Mortality	15.1	11.0	7.5	10.8	15.9	15.8	15.6

* Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS OVER THE TEN YEARS 1951—1960

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		No. of cases of			No. of Deaths	
						Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Polio-myelitis	T.B. All forms	Can-cer of lung and bron-chus
1951	13.91	15.26	43.6	0.00	2.07	0.15	0.025	58	0	3	7	16
1952	13.4	14.06	20.1	1.64	1.76	0.10	0.00	40	0	2	4	8
1953	15.3	12.4	31.5	1.61	2.30	0.18	0.00	88	0	2	7	11
1954	14.5	12.2	24.3	0.00	2.02	0.08	0.02	53	0	1	4	13
1955	13.8	11.6	20.8	0.00	1.97	0.03	0.03	18	0	5	2	13
1956	15.8	12.6	14.4	0.00	2.13	0.08	0.05	43	0	0	5	15
1957	15.9	12.4	33.4	0.00	2.04	0.13	0.02	47	0	1	6	13
1958	16.2	11.6	23.3	0.00	2.29	0.08	0.00	64	0	13	3	18
1959	15.9	11.8	23.6	0.00	2.28	0.05	0.00	91	0	0	2	13
1960	16.4	12.4	25.6	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	32	0	0	0	20

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

A. HOSPITALS.

General Hospital Accommodation.

There are no hospitals within the Borough of Morley, but reasonably adequate facilities are available in Wakefield, Dewsbury, and Leeds, under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Isolation Hospitals.

Patients with infectious disease may be admitted to Snapethorpe Hospital, Wakefield, or the Seacroft Hospital at Leeds. The latter hospital admits all cases of acute poliomyelitis from this area.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes.

Maternity hospital facilities are available at centres in Wakefield, Dewsbury and Leeds and there is a maternity home in Morley. Priority is given to abnormal cases and to mothers living in conditions unsuitable for domiciliary confinement. Many expectant mothers requiring hospital confinement are booked through the Divisional Health Office, this department being in a position to advise on social circumstances.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The local ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council. There is a local depot in the centre of the town but all calls for the ambulance service should be made to the Ambulance Headquarters. Tel. No.: Bradford 682211.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield (under the administration of the Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health) accepts specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations from General Practitioners and Public Health Department Staff,

SECTION III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Summary of Notifications received during 1960.

Disease	Total Cases notified (corrected)
Scarlet Fever	32
Whooping Cough	37
Acute Poliomyelitis	—
Measles	93
Diphtheria	—
Dysentery	5
Meningococcal Infection	—
Acute Pneumonia	1
Smallpox	—
Acute Encephalitis	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—
Erysipelas	7
Food Poisoning	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1
Malaria (Tropical)	—
Anthrax	—

Tuberculosis Services.

Cases requiring examination are referred to the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital or to the Chest Clinic at Leeds or to the Chest Clinic at Pinderfields Hospital Wakefield. Regular home supervision is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. Free milk, bedding, shelters, etc., are provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Morley in 1960:—

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
No. on register on 1st January, 1960	85	42	127	7	18	25	152
No. first notified during 1960 ...	4	2	6	—	1	1	7
No. of cases restored to register	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
No. of cases entered in register otherwise than by notification	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
No. removed from register during 1960:—							
(a) died	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
(b) removed from district	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
(c) recovered ...	8	7	15	2	—	2	17
No. remaining on register at 31st December 1960	81	38	119	5	19	24	143

The number of new cases and the number of deaths of notified cases during 1960 are given in detail in the following table:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respira- tory		Non- Respira- tory		Respira- tory		Non- Respira- tory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	4	2	—	1	3	—	—	—

SECTION IV.

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES.**A. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.****Infant Welfare.**

Morley Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley — Monday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

General Working Men's Club, East Ardsley—Tuesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley—*Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Wesleyan Methodist Schoolroom, Drighlington — *Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

The Conservative Club, Gildersome—*Wednesday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

* Combined with a School Clinic Session.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.

For patients booked at Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Morley Hall Maternity Home (Hospital Board)—Thursday, 2-0 to 6-0 p.m. (Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic).

For patients booking at other Lying-in Institutions, or remaining at home for confinement:—

Multiple Clinic premises, Corporation Street, Morley—*Friday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.; Relaxation Clinic, Friday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Conservative Club, Gildersome—Relaxation Clinic, Tuesday, 3-0 to 4-0 p.m.

* Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinic.

School Clinics (See also under Section I).

Morley Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley:

* (a) Minor Ailments—Monday to Friday inclusive, 9-30 a.m. to 5-0 p.m.

(b) Dental—Monday to Friday inclusive by appointment.

(c) Ophthalmic—As required by arrangement.

(d) Paediatric—As required by arrangement.

(e) Artificial Sunlight—Tuesday and Thursday, 1-45 to 4-0 p.m.

(f) Speech Theraphy—Monday, 9-15 to 12 and 1-30 to 4-30 p.m.

Drighlington, Wesleyan Methodist Schoolroom, King Street — Minor Ailments, Tuesday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

West Ardsley, 1, Syke Lane—Minor Ailments, Tuesday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

East Ardsley, General Working Men's Club—Minor Ailments, Friday, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

*Medical Officer in attendance Tuesday and Friday mornings only.

Smallpox Vaccination, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus Immunisation.

All Infant Welfare Centres—As required by arrangement.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

(by arrangement with the Divisional Health Office).

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

(by arrangement with the Divisional Health Office).

Chiropody.

Central Clinic, Morley—Tue., Wed. and Thur., 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.

1, Syke Rd., West Ardsley — Alternate Mondays, 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.

Working Men's Club, East Ardsley — Alternate Mondays, 2-0 to 5-0 p.m.

Additional sessions are also held at the surgery of Mr. H. O. Hill in Queen Street, Morley. In Gildersome the service is administered by the Gildersome Old Age Pensioners' Association.

B. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Ante Natal Services

Clinic	Total No. of women who attended	Total Attendances
Multiple Clinic, Corporation Street, Morley	126	554

455 attendances were made at the Relaxation Classes at Morley, West Ardsley and Gildersome Clinics.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinic	Sessions per month	No. of children who attended		Attendances made by children		Average attendance per session
		Under 1 year of age	2-5 years of age	Under 1 year of age	2-5 years of age	
Multiple Clinic Corporation Street, Morley	8	237	222	4011	576	48
Con. Club Gildersome ..	4	49	85	736	188	19
1, Syke Lane, W. Ardsley	4	73	84	908	282	27
General Working Men's Club, East Ardsley ..	4	55	60	1077	209	27
Methodist Schoolroom, Drighlington ..	4	40	61	940	140	22
Total	24	454	512	7672	1395	29

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

No. of Ante-natal Visits:—		
First Visits		19
Subsequent Visits		9
No. of Visits to Children under 1 year:—		
First Visits		527
Subsequent Visits		3744
No. of Visits to Children 1-5 years		4763
Special Visits		4012

The Care of Premature Infants.

Special equipment and nursing staff is available for use in the home for cases requiring them.

Weight at Birth	No. of Premature Babies		No. Dying	No. Surviving 28 days
	Born Alive	Born Dead		
Under 2½ lbs.	5	—	1	4
2½-3 lbs.	2	—	1	1
3-3½ lbs.	1	3	—	1
3½-4 lbs.	4	3	2	2
4-4½ lbs.	2	—	1	1
4½-5 lbs.	12	3	—	12
5-5½ lbs.	15	3	1	14
Total	41	12	6	35

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with the grandparents.

Special advice about legal adoption is given if this is desired.

These cases are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Clinic regularly.

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.

Most proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers, and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

Welfare cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, are also distributed at the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Home Nursing.

The County Council is responsible for the Home Nursing Service in Morley, the eight whole-time nurses being resident in their own homes.

Cases attended	No. of individual patients	Total number of visits made
Medical Conditions	608	16623
Surgical Conditions	134	3054
Tuberculosis	4	196
Maternity	3	11
Infectious Disease	2	7
Total	751	19891

Midwifery.

Four whole-time midwives (resident in their own homes) were employed by the County Council to serve the Borough of Morley during 1960.

The following table shows the number of Morley women confined in hospital, private nursing homes, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Morley or elsewhere.

	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	509	74.4 %
No. delivered in private nursing homes	2	0.3 %
No. delivered by mid wives	172	25.1 %
No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult cases met with by midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be called to effect delivery)	1	0.2 %
Total (including stillbirths)	684	100.0 %

During 1960 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 25 mothers and 1 infant. Medical aid was sent for on account of the following conditions:—

Mothers		Infants	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Breech Presentation	1	Prematurity	1
Ruptured Perineum	12		
Retained Placenta	2		
Haemorrhage	1		
Other Conditions	9		
Total	25		1

Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The "flying Squad" attached to Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury, is available for obstetric emergency occurring within the Borough.

Analgesia.

All midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia and provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor. Seventy women received gas and air and trilene analgesia during 1960.

D. HEALTH VISITING.

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice on the care of children, and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

E. HOME HELPS.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

During 1960, 401 cases were attended by Home Helps, as compared with 381 in the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 49,024. This is approximately 2,000 hours more than in 1959.

Home Helps were provided for the following reasons:—

	Cases	Hours
Maternity	22	813
Tuberculosis	2	203
Aged and Chronic Sick	367	47118
Others	10	890
	401	49024

F. CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after-care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or sub-normality venereal disease and other illnesses.

G. MENTAL HEALTH.

On 1st November, 1960, the Mental Health Act (1959) came into force. As from that date the establishment provides for the services of two Mental Welfare Officers for Morley M.B., Osset M.B., Horbury U.D., and Wakefield R.D.

The Mental Welfare Officers carry out duties in connection with the admission of patients to Psychiatric Hospitals and pre-care and after-care of such patients within the community.

The figures quoted relate to patients as at 31st December, 1960.

(a) SUB-NORMAL	Under 16 yrs. of age		Over 16 yrs. of age		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Care and After-care	9	11	23	24	32	35
Attending Training Centre	5	10	9	5	14	15
Employed Full-time	—	—	13	10	13	10
Employed Part-time	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suitably occupied at home	—	1	5	9	5	10
(b) MENTALLY ILL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
1. Admitted to hospital	7		14		21	
2. Care and After-Care	12		11		23	

H. Chiroprody.

Regular sessions are held at centres in the area and domiciliary visits can be arranged where the patient is certified by the General Practitioner to be medically unfit to attend the clinic. Details of the cases treated throughout the year are given in the following table, The figures relating to the service administered by the Gildersome Old Age Pensioners' Association are shown separately.

	No. of sessions held	No. of Patients Treated						Total Treatments Given					
		At clinic			At Home			At clinic			At Home		
		A	PH	EM	A	PH	EM	A	PH	EM	A	PH	EM
Gildersome Service	47	76	1	—	50	—	—	378	1	—	146	37	—
Direct Service	194	364	3	2	187	27	—	1670	5	3	730	62	—

A — Aged
PH — Physically Handicapped.
EM — Expectant Mothers.

I. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of school departments in district	31
Number of children in attendance at school at the end of 1960	6230
Number of children examined at school during 1960	1657

(This figure being made up as follows)—

Entrants	492
7-8 years group	—
Last Year Primary	—
Leavers	457
Re-examinations	329
Specials	379

Physical Condition of Pupils Examined

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Entrants	491	1
7-8 years group	—	—
Last Year Primary	—	—
Leavers	457	—
No. of defects found to require		
Treatment	110	
Observation	469	

Cleanliness Inspections.

The Health Visitor attends every school department at frequent intervals throughout the year to examine the children for unclean and verminous conditions. Where such conditions exist, parents are informed and are instructed in the application of an effective remedy. Warnings are issued in cases of non-compliance and statutory action taken where there is persistent default.

No. of examinations carried out during the year	14995
No. of cases of uncleanliness found	492
Percentage of infestation	3.2%
No. of children excluded from school	79
No. of cleansing notices issued	22
No. of cleansing orders issued	8
No. of children cleansed by nursing staff	4

Paediatric Clinic.

Sessions held	Individual children attending	Total attendances
16	34	56

Ophthalmic Clinics.

Sessions held.	No. of refractions.	Prescribed spectacles.
42	442	192

Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

The number of attendances made at the U.V.L. Clinic during the year was 810.

Orthopædic Clinic.

One child made one attendance during the year. This child attended the clinic held at the Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield.

Dental Clinic.**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

No. of children inspected	4329
No. of children offered treatment	3262
No. of children treated	2542
No. of attendances	6615

Number of Extractions.

Temporary Teeth	2989
Permanent Teeth	1755

Number of Fillings

Temporary Teeth	71
Permanent Teeth	2393

Number of Other Operations.

Temporary	11
Permanent	2476

Number of General Anaesthetics 1775

Dentures fitted 43

No. of X-rays 312

J. Immunisation and Vaccination.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox may be done either at the clinics or by the family doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children in Morley who completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation in 1960:—

Age	Under 1	1-4	5-14
Began and Completed injection 1960	421	137	90
Total = 648			
Immunised in previous years, reinforced in 1960	—	—	368
Total = 368			

Whooping Cough Vaccination.

The Local Health Authority's Scheme operates in this area and immunisations under the scheme have been carried out as in previous years from 1952. Immunisation against whooping cough is available under the County Council's Scheme only to infants and children up to the age of four years.

Number of children in Morley who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation during 1960 under the County Council scheme:—

Age at final Injection	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	Total
No. immunised	341	156	31	14	4	546

During the year there were 37 notified cases of whooping cough. Four of the children concerned had completed a full course of immunisation.

Immunisation against Tetanus.

Number of children in the Borough who completed a full course of immunisation against Tetanus during 1960:—

Age at date of injection	Under 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years
No. immunised	414	84	31	17	12	194	139

Total - 891

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Early in February of this year, the Minister of Health announced the extension of the above scheme to include all persons who had not attained forty years of age at the time of application and a number of priority groups. Leaflets and posters were distributed and local Press statements issued. Approaches were also made to some of the larger local factories. The response was such that it was considered advisable to arrange special sessions at some of these factories and other centers were vaccinated at local welfare clinics.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year 138 people were vaccinated against smallpox, 69 of whom were under one year of age.

In addition 57 people were re-vaccinated.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

This scheme is approved by the Ministry of Health. The immunising vaccine used is B.C.G. and the selected age-group is that of children in their fourteenth year with a view to affording protection to adolescents in the early years of their employment in industry and elsewhere. This scheme was put into operation in Morley late in 1954.

Vaccination was offered to all children in this age-group in the period under review, acceptance being voluntary.

The following table is a summary of the work carried out in the year:—

School	No. of children whose parents consented	No. of children Mantoux Tested	No. with positive reaction	No. with negative reaction	No. vaccinated
Woodkirk County Secondary .	88	86	10	76	76
Victoria County Secondary .	47	46	3	43	43
East Ardsley County Secondary	24	23	6	17	17
Margetson County Secondary .	16	16	3	13	13
Elmfield County Secondary .	26	26	3	23	23
Morley Grammar School	9	9	2	7	7
Totals ...	210	206	27	179	179

B.C.G. Vaccination is also available (at the Local Chest Clinic) for the protection of ascertained contacts of cases of tuberculosis, and in certain other cases.

K. Children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes.

In 1950 a joint circular was issued by the Ministries of Health and Education indicating that steps should be taken to set up a Committee to discuss problem families. The main function of this Committee is to bring together all the Statutory and Voluntary Bodies who can in any way assist in the rehabilitation of a problem family. The Committee meets quarterly in the Morley Town Hall under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, and considers cases for the Morley M.B. A total of 14 cases have been discussed at the meetings during 1960.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report upon the sanitary circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year 1960. The statistical sections of the report will show details of the continued progress in practically all fields. In addition to these details, the following observations are submitted for your particular consideration.

General Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The sanitary circumstances of the area may be regarded on the whole as satisfactory. There is now only one dwelling-house which is not served by a piped public water supply. This house is supplied by a land spring which over the years has been found to be bacteriologically satisfactory but during the winter months of 1960 a series of unsatisfactory samples were taken from this supply. It was found that incessant heavy rain was bringing subsoil water into the supply. Added precautions were taken until samples of the water were again found to be satisfactory. The house using this supply will eventually be dealt with by clearance action under the Housing Acts. There are still a number of houses not connected to the local authority's sewers and in some cases privy middens are still in use. All these houses are situated in isolated parts of the district and the extension of sewers to serve these separate houses or blocks of houses would be most uneconomic. An effort was made to interest owners of houses served by privy middens to convert the privy middens with the aid of conversion grants to water closets and septic tank installations. Each year a number of privy middens are demolished as the properties served by them are dealt with by clearance action under the Housing Acts and the total number of privy middens in use in the Borough is now 27 as compared with 41 in the previous year.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The refuse collection service cannot be considered as satisfactory and the Health Committee is aware of the shortcomings of this service and during the year have made an effort to have the service improved. Domestic refuse on the whole now consists of bulk and not weight and this fact has to be borne in mind when replacement vehicles are purchased. A step was taken in this direction when an order was placed for an 18/24 cubic yard refuse collection vehicle where the refuse is compressed in the vehicle. When this vehicle is brought into operation, far more bins can be dealt with daily and the number of daily visits to the tip will be reduced from five to two. The vehicle will also have a low loading line and the crew will have the benefit of a loaders' cab for travelling to and from the depot. The provision of loaders' cabs on refuse collection vehicles is considered a necessity these days for the operation of an efficient service and has become a normal practice with the majority of local authorities. There were staffing problems during the year and on more than one occasion, there were difficulties in replacing ashbinmen who had left the service. Improvements were carried out to the men's canteen, and the drying room has now been completed and fitted with lockers for storage of dry clothing for the men. At the same time the heating system to the garage and paper baling room was overhauled and improved.

The ultimate aim for this service should be a weekly collection which in effect would be a 5 day collection. It is fairly certain that this aim cannot be achieved without increasing the number of drivers and ashbinmen and a gradual replacement of the existing type vehicles with compression type vehicles. A considerable amount of new development is taking place and although this is counteracted to a certain extent by the demolition of substandard dwellings, the time taken to empty dustbins in a large estate of semi-detached dwellings with a fairly long carriage of bin from house to vehicle is much longer than that taken for an equivalent number of older type houses where up to a dozen bins for a block are stored in one shelter in a rear yard. As Smoke Control Orders become operative, refuse from houses affected by the Orders which is normally burnt, will have to be placed in the dustbins particularly from houses where electricity is the only means of heating. This will add considerably to the amount of refuse to be collected.

Refuse disposal is carried out by means of controlled tipping and the two tips now in use will afford tipping facilities for a great number of years.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Work in connection with the Clean Air Act is now taking up a good percentage of the Department's time and we consider that it is time put into extremely good use. We look forward to the day when Morley is completely smokeless and both industry and domestic premises will have played their part in achieving this very fine objective. A great deal of time was spent in preparing for the confirmation and coming into operation of Smoke Control Orders Nos. 1—7.

These Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government without modification and there was not a single objection lodged against the Orders. The Minister made the 1st September, 1961, as the date of operation for the Orders. This meant that any work of conversion or adaptation required to be carried out to fireplaces could be done during the summer months with the least amount of discomfort or upheaval for the householders who normally can manage without fires during this period. As soon as the Orders were confirmed every householder affected was given full details of what the Order entailed, what fuel could be used and similar details were provided for each fuel merchant in the Borough.

It is pleasing to report that the general reaction to the Smoke Control Orders has been satisfactory. The majority of householders affected by the Orders are satisfied that the effect will eventually be beneficial to them. Fuel merchants have also given the Department every co-operation and have contacted the Department regarding difficulties brought to their notice by their customers. On our part every effort has been made by way of leaflets, explanatory letters and technical hints to help the householders and these efforts will continue after the Orders become operative to iron out any practical difficulties. The main difficulty envisaged will be in connection with the lighting of solid smokeless fuels in certain cases and as long as we are made aware of such difficulties, we shall give every assistance possible to the householders concerned.

During the year a start was made on getting details of fireplaces of houses affected by the 2nd year programme. This area, which roughly covers the left hand side of Britannia Road to Howdenclough and extends to the Batley boundary, consists of 141 council houses and 520 privately owned houses. Most of the houses have been erected prior to 1956, and will be eligible for conversion grants. The Order will be submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for his confirmation in October, 1961, and it is hoped that the Order will come into operation during the summer of 1962. The estimated cost of the work of adaptation and conversion worked out on a 10% inspection of the various types of houses affected will be in the region of £14,700. Council approval was given during the year to the making of 3 Orders in respect of new estates which will consist of 220 houses and these Orders have already been submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

Attention was given throughout the year to the survey of industrial smoke and the effect of the co-operation of industrialists during the last few years is most marked. Observations were taken of chimneys of plants the owners of which had on some previous occasion accepted the invitation of the Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee to discuss with them the problem of excessive smoke from their chimneys. In the majority of cases the result of these further observations showed a distinct improvement and it must be satisfying for the Committee to know that the time spent in advising industrialists to accept the technical advice available for them from officers of the local authority, the National Coal Board and Gas and Electricity Boards has not been spent in vain. There are of course a few plants which still emit smoke in excess of the standard laid down despite the fact that the owners have been made aware of these contraventions taking place. If these contraventions persist there will be no alternative but to report the matter to the Health Committee for such further action as the Committee considers necessary.

Housing.

The progress made during the year in the Councils Clearance programme has been exceptionally good. The total number of houses dealt with by Clearance or Compulsory Purchase

Orders was 323 which is the greatest number of houses dealt with in any one year. In addition 13 houses were dealt with individually, Demolition Orders being made in respect of 9 of the houses and Closing Orders in respect of the other 4 houses. The 323 houses were contained in 19 Clearance Orders and 2 Compulsory Purchase Orders. All but one of the Clearance Orders have been confirmed by the Ministry and confirmation of the remaining Order should soon be through. Confirmation is also awaited for one of the Compulsory Purchase Orders, that of the Jackson Lane area which includes in all some 151 dwellinghouses and other buildings. Subject to confirmation of the Order this land will eventually be redeveloped by the Council for housing, shops and possibly some industrial development. Thus will disappear from the town the worst area of particularly unfit and badly arranged houses and we hope to see in its place a well developed entry into the town that is also pleasing to the eye.

The Number of Clearance Orders confirmed during the year amount to 9 containing 86 houses. The number of objections to Clearance Orders are gradually increasing and Public Local Inquiries have had to be held to deal with the objections. These entail a great deal of additional clerical work on the staff some of which is often purposeless when it is found that a few days immediately before the Inquiry objections have been withdrawn. The use of photographs at the Inquiries has this very effect upon the objectors. Copies of these photographs are always served upon the objectors a few days prior to the Inquiry being held and at a recent Public Inquiry to deal with objections to 57 houses, objections in respect of 29 of the houses were withdrawn between the date of serving photographs on the objectors and the actual date of the Inquiry. Owners of houses subject to Clearance Orders are sometimes of the opinion that they have to object to the Order so that they may qualify for a well maintained payment. This of course is not true as claims of well maintained payments can be made without formally objecting to the Order. Objection is sometimes made on the grounds that the buildings can be used for purposes other than use as human habitation and planning permission is sought to this end. It is felt that these objections are made purely to defeat the object of the Order i.e. the rehousing of the tenants and the demolition of the buildings. The planners say that there need be no objection to the buildings being used for some other purpose and that they

can be allowed to remain standing. To my mind, this is particularly bad planning and in any event once the Council has declared under the Housing Act that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the area is the demolition of all the buildings in the area, surely they cannot under another Act allow change of use and declare that the building can remain standing.

The problem of unsatisfactory demolition of houses and site clearance still takes up a great deal of the Department's time and our efforts in getting the owners of these houses to move quickly is often to no avail. When these houses are left partly demolished or their demolition is spread over many months there are a number of difficulties to be overcome before the Council can clear the sites in default and recover the cost. In the meantime the areas become an eyesore to the district and often a source of danger to passers by and particularly to children who seem to be attracted to these sites to play. It is felt that more use could be made of Compulsory Purchase Orders even though the sites may be too small for redevelopment for housing purposes. Some other use could be made of a number of these sites.

The number of applications for Standard Grants increased during the year and approval was given for 6 discretionary grants and 82 standard grants. There were applications for payment in respect of 59 standard grants and the total payments made amounted to £5,616.11.10d. Of the 82 application for standard grants approved, 16 only were in respect of tenanted houses, the others being owner-occupied houses. Efforts have been made to interest owners of tenanted houses to improve whole blocks of houses in their ownership where the houses are structurally sound but lack amenities. The response has not been encouraging, the drawback apparently being the initial capital layout which would have to be borne by the owners. These efforts to interest property owners to modernise whole blocks or terraces of houses will continue as it is felt that this is the only way to reap the fullest benefit from this part of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. It is envisaged that at some future date, the Government will have to bring in compulsory powers for the modernising of such properties in order to prevent them from becoming future clearance type houses. Members of the Health Committee who have been able to attend the annual inspection will have

realised what immense improvement can be done with the aid of discretionary and standard grants.

It can be claimed that tenanted houses in the Borough are now in a better state of repair than ever before. To a great extent this may be the effect of the Rent Act, and property owners are more prompt in dealing with complaints of disrepair. The number of complaints of serious items of disrepair made to the Department are less each year and we find that in an increasing number of cases, informal action has been sufficient notification for getting the necessary repairs done.

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.

On the whole food premises in the Borough can be regarded as satisfactory, some are extremely good both in construction, design and equipment. The same remarks however do not apply to food vehicles some of which are very much below the required standard of cleanliness and efforts are being made towards their improvement. Morley market received particular attention during the year and it was found that methods used by certain stall-holders for the storage and handling of food left much to be desired and in a number of instances verbal warnings were given. Handling of food is now much better but the building itself is not conducive to hygienic storage and exposure of food for sale, especially susceptible foods. The majority of the stalls are of poor design and construction, the floor is particularly bad and alleyways between stalls are extremely narrow. It is to be hoped that a new covered market will be included in the Council's programme of central development.

Legal proceedings were instituted against two food vendors found smoking whilst handling open food; the cases received a certain amount of publicity in the local press and this no doubt served as a warning to other food handlers.

It has been found that the best method of educating food handlers in the hygienic handling of food is by informal talks when the premises are visited and this has been the practice throughout the year. It is difficult to arrange suitable courses for food handlers out of working hours as the

response would be poor and the persons most requiring such education would not show sufficient keenness to attend,

Bacteriological and chemical sampling of food and in particular susceptible food was carried out throughout the year and a full and detailed examination has been carried out of the carcase of every animal slaughtered in the Borough for human food.

New Legislation.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 has tightened up considerably the indiscriminate parking of caravans on unlicensed sites in the Borough. Informal action indicating the penalties imposed by the Act has been sufficient to make occupiers of unlicensed sites to remove the caravans.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960 has given added powers in dealing with noise nuisances to those contained in the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, the only means previously for dealing with noise nuisance. Informal action under the new Act has been sufficient to deal with every case of noise nuisance to date, including nuisance caused by vibration. It is apparent that the very fact that there is an Act of Parliament made specifically to deal with noise nuisance is in itself a deterrent and this is particularly apparent in the case of loudspeakers used by street vendors.

The Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1960 vested in the Food and Drugs Authority (West Riding County Council) the powers to issue all dealers milk licences as from 1st January, 1961.

Diseases of Animals.

A good percentage of the Department's time is taken up each year with duties under the Diseases of Animals Acts. It is work well worth doing but seldom receives the publicity it deserves. At some period each year there come into force restrictions on the movement of animals due to the outbreaks of animal diseases and it becomes the duty of this Department

to ensure that stock owners comply with such restrictions. When restrictions are in force, movement of animals is by licence and in order to assist stockowners in the district the office is opened each Sunday morning and during public holidays for the issuing of licences.

General.

The year under review has been an extremely busy one. The volume of routine day to day work appears to grow larger each year and the carrying out of this work at the same time as we increase our activities in connection with slum clearance and the prevention of atmospheric pollution ensures a full day's work each and every day for all the staff and this very often includes Sunday work too.

During the year Mr. R. S. Wright joined the Department as additional Public Health Inspector and immediately showed keenness and enthusiasm in all aspects of the work. Mr. P. W. Riley left the Department to take up a similar appointment at Nelson his home town and we were sorry to lose his services. Mr. J. K. Greenwood commenced duties during the year as student Public Health Inspector and for a young man coming to the profession direct from grammar school the keen interest he has taken in the work is really remarkable.

I am greatly indebted to the Medical Officer of Health for his ever present help, advice and guidance and for his support and keen interest he has taken in all the activities of this Department immediately on commencing duties as Medical Officer of Health; to the Deputy Chief and District Public Health Inspectors and clerical staff for their loyal support and their readiness to give freely of their leisure time in order that the work of the Department could be carried out efficiently. I should also like to express my appreciation and thanks for the many ways in which the Chairman and members of the Health Committee have supported our work during the year and trust that our efforts will continue to merit that support.

I am, Your obedient servant,

E. C. LEWIS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

WATER SUPPLY

The Corporation owns the Waterworks undertaking of the Borough and supplies water for domestic and industrial purposes. There is only one dwellinghouse in the area which is not supplied with mains water.

The water supplied by the Corporation comes in part from the Corporation's own reservoir at Withens Clough and in part from supplies purchased from Halifax and Bradford Corporations.

The water collected at Withens is upland surface water from the moors. It is water free from pollution, but carrying a sediment of peaty matter and has an acid content.

At Withens the water is given an initial treatment by the addition of lime and alumina ferric. This is followed by pressure filtration, which removes the bulk of the sediment. The water is piped from Withens to Morley, a distance of 20 miles and is there stored in service reservoirs. The additional water from Halifax Corporation is also stored in these reservoirs. A final treatment by chlorination is carried out here.

The supply has been of good quality and adequate throughout the year.

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Water Department and by the Public Health Inspectors. The following details are given of samples taken during 1960.

	For Bacterio- logical Examination		For Chemical Examination	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Submitted by Water Department	203	—	51	—
Submitted by Public Health Inspectors	84	2	—	—
Total	287	2	51	—

The following is a typical specimen report of chemical and bacteriological analysis of the water.

REPORT on the Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of one sample of water, received on October 26th, 1960.

SAMPLE MARKED "Tower Feed."

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Total Solids	85 pts. per million
Mineral Matter	60 pts. per million
Chlorine as Chlorides	10 pts. per million
Free Ammonia	0.01 pts. per million
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.05 pts. per million
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80 deg. F.	0.20 pts. per million
Nitrous Nitrogen	Very slight trace
Nitric Nitrogen	0.6 pts. per million
Total Hardness	34 pts. per million
Temporary Hardness	4 pts. per million
Permanent Hardness	30 pts. per million

Lead in Solution	Nil.
Lead dissolved in 24 hrs.	Nil.
pH Value	7.5
Colour — Hazen Units	Nil.
Turbidity — Silica Scale	Nil.
Free Chlorine — Actual free	Nil.
Total including chloramines	Nil.

Bacteriological Examination.

Total No. of Micro-organisms
per ml. growing on Agar @
22 deg. C. 3 days Nil.

Total No. of Micro-organisms
per ml. growing on Agar @
37 deg. C. 2 days Nil.

Presumptive B. Coli. Nil per 100 ml.

The condition of the Water is highly satisfactory.

In connection with the 2 unsatisfactory samples of water, one was taken in the Gildersome area and the other in the central Morley area. In both cases follow up samples taken immediately after notification of the unsatisfactory reports showed that the supply had returned to its usual high quality standard.

One dwellinghouse which was previously dependent on a private water supply was connected to the town's supply during the year. In the case of the dwellinghouse which is without town's water supply results of water samples from the private supply proved to be unsatisfactory during a period of the year when there was incessant rain. The occupiers were immediately made aware of the position and precautions were taken until the supply returned to a satisfactory state.

Four water samples taken during the year for evidence of plumbo-solvency were reported on as being satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During 1960 extensions to sewers were completed for the Moorhead Housing Estate, Gildersome.

The following districts of the Borough are still unsewered :—

- (a) Gelderd Road.
- (b) Tingley Common.
- (c) Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The main Dewsbury Road Works is inadequate and complaints have continued to be received from the Yorkshire Ouse River Board regarding unsatisfactory effluents. Reconstruction of the sewage works commenced during the year.

Investigations into improving the effluent at the Drighlington works at Cockersdale are in progress.

Other Disposal Works have proved satisfactory throughout the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

No. of water closets	14569
No. of waste water closets	—
No. of privy middens	27
No. of pail or tub closets	—

The privy middens referred to are in the main at isolated properties on the outer parts of the Borough where there are no sewers available.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Summarised statistics for the year ended 31st March, 1961, are given below:—

Total weight of refuse collected (estimated) 13245 tons

No. of premises from which refuse is
collected 15,541 premises

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
Gross Expenditure—	£	£	£	%
Labour	13646	1930	15576	55
Transport	10471	1297	11768	41
Plant, equipment, land and buildings	190	963	1153	4
Other items	—	—	—	—
Total gross expenditure	24307	4190	28497	100
Gross Income	68	1852	1920	—
Net Cost	24239	2338	26577	—
UNIT COSTS.				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Gross cost per ton, labour only	20 7	2 11	23 6	
Gross cost per ton, transport only	15 11	1 11	17 10	
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	36 7	3 6	40 1	
	£	£	£	
Net cost per 1,000 population...	601	58	659	
Net cost per 1,000 premises	1560	150	1710	

All refuse collected is tipped. Tips at Gelderd Road, Gildersome and Dewsbury Road, Tingley continued in use throughout the year. These two sites should provide tipping facilities for the Borough for many years to come. Efforts were made to improve the condition of the approach roads to both tips but the approach road to the Dewsbury Road tip showed little improvement. As this site will be used for tipping for some years, an improved surface to the approach road is very essential.

The hot dry summer months gave rise to a number of tip fires which can be most troublesome if they are not dealt with quickly and adequately and upset the efficiency of controlled tipping. The Dewsbury Road tip seems to be an attraction to unwelcome callers at weekends and the disturbance of refuse by these persons causes waste paper to be blown across the valley thus giving a false impression of the efficiency of the department in carrying out controlled tipping. Warning notices seem to have little or no effect in restraining these persons.

Waste Paper.

The bulk of the salvage income is derived from the sale of waste paper. Collected waste paper is taken to the Central Depot where it is baled. The hand and power baling machines were replaced during the year with a new power baling press. The new press has already been found to be a great asset for although a greater tonnage was baled during the year, less manual labour was required for baling. In addition to the waste paper collected by the refuse collection vehicles, one vehicle is engaged solely on the collection of waste paper from shops, offices and industrial premises.

The total amount of waste paper collected during 1960 was 217 tons — an increase of 66 tons over the previous year. There are now no restrictions on the market for waste paper but the response to publicity given during the year for additional waste paper did not bring in the additional tonnage expected. Continued efforts are still being made to improve the amounts collected and as Smoke Control Orders become operative, the amount of waste paper collected should be considerably higher than the amount brought in at present. The ultimate aim is to collect at least 40 tons a month. Income from the sale of waste paper was £1,705.

Tonnages for recent years are set out below:—

1951	.....	189 tons
1952	.....	161 „
1953	.....	170 „
1954	.....	197 „
1955	.....	214 „
1956	.....	169 „
1957	.....	166 „
1958	.....	169 „
1959	.....	151 „
1960	.....	217 „

Scrap Metal.

The sale of scrap metal produced an income of £11 during the year. The figure for 1959 was £10.

There is little demand for loose tins and such material is virtually unsaleable. It would not be economical to collect, press and bale tins on the tips.

General.

The total salvage income for the year was £1,721. Since the inception of the salvage scheme in 1940 a total of £37,813 has been received from the sale of salvaged material.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public conveniences are provided at the following sites in the Borough:—

Town Hall	Men
Wellington Street	Women
Bridge Street	Men
Fountain Street	Men and Women
Tingley Mills	Men and Women
Bruntcliffe	Men and Women
Scatcherd Park	Men and Women
Chapel Hill	Men and Women
Churwell	Men and Women
Gildersome	Men and Women
Drighlington	Men and Women
Hesketh Lane Recreation Ground.	Men and Women
Westerton Road	Men and Women
East Ardsley Recreation Ground..	Men and Women

The policy adopted by the Health Committee of modernising a block of sanitary conveniences each year has continued to be operated. During 1960 the men's convenience in Bridge Street was modernised.

The policy of providing new public conveniences was reviewed during the year and the Committee recommended that the provision of new public conveniences for both men and women at the under-mentioned sites, be carried out in the following order of priority:—

1. Drighlington Cross Roads.
2. Gildersome Cross Roads.
3. Top of Fountain Street.

It is hoped that new conveniences will be erected near Drighlington Cross Roads during 1961; money has been allocated for this in the annual estimates, a plot of land has been earmarked as a suitable site and it is hoped that agreement can be reached with the owner for either the sale or lease of this land.

The Committee gave serious thought during the year to improving the system of cleansing public conveniences. No transport had ever been allocated for this work and it was considered undesirable for the attendant to use public transport as a means of conveyance of himself and equipment from one convenience to another. It was decided to allocate a small van for the use of the attendant and this would ensure that each convenience would be cleansed daily. It was also decided that the conveniences would be cleansed on six days a week and that an amount be included in the annual estimates for 1961 to cover the overtime involved.

Again during this year a great deal of time and money was spent replacing and repairing damaged equipment caused by acts of vandalism. Senseless acts of damage by irresponsible persons occur practically at each weekend and warning notices seem to act as a challenge to these vandals rather than as a deterrent to misuse and damage.

NUISANCES

The following table is a summary of nuisances found and dealt with during 1960:—

Nuisances	Found	Abated
Choked drains and gullies	91	99
Defective drainage	20	26
Defective sink waste pipes	12	9
Defective gutters and downspouts	34	45
Defective plasterwork	30	33
Defective sashcords	11	14
Defective & overflowing cesspools	1	—
Defective water closets	77	75
Dirty water closets	3	2
Defects of water supply	4	4
Insufficient water supply	38	29
House dilapidations	67	74
Dampness in dwellings	28	53
Rain penetration of dwellings	71	71
Worn sinks	1	1
Lack of cooking facilities	2	1
Lack of ventilation	—	2
Dangerous walls	4	4
Defective paving	2	3
Insufficient refuse accommodation	153	184
Offensive accumulation	20	14
Offensive smell	5	1
Flooding of ground	1	—
Defective bath	—	1
Dirty houses	3	1
Reflux of smoke	11	9
Broken gas pipe	1	1
Keeping of Animals	2	1
Unsatisfactory piggery drainage	2	—
	694	757

Total number of visits made in connection with the above nuisances	3506
Statutory notices served	147
Informal notices served	548

646 informal notices and 111 statutory notices were complied with.

The number of nuisances found and abated is now not anything like the number experienced in 1955 and 1956 and this is perhaps understandable. A large number of unfit dwelling-houses, the owners of which would not carry out any repairs until statutory action was taken against them, have now been dealt with by clearance action and the houses have been demolished. Owners have received the benefit of increased rents under the Rent Act, 1957, for 3 years and are in the main taking notice of complaints of disrepair made by their tenants and ordering the required repairs to be carried out without the tenants having to resort to complaining to the Public Health Inspector's Department for assistance to have the matters remedied. Owners and tenants are aware that the Rent Act, 1957, has provided machinery by which the tenant can enforce repairs to his house by direct negotiation with the landlord where the tenancy is still a controlled one and this must have some bearing on the improvement in the maintenance of houses by the owners.

The increase in the number of complaints made by tenants of an insufficient water supply has been noticeable and in order to speed up the legal proceedings for dealing with these complaints the Committee gave power to the Chairman to authorise the service of statutory notices rather than wait for the full Committee to authorise such service of notices. During the year notices were served for the improvement of the water supply to 228 houses. In many cases the owners have agreed for the work to be carried out by the Departments on their behalf and for the cost of the work to be shared among the various owners involved. In the majority of cases the cleansing of the supply pipes with acid has been adequate to improve the supply.

Figures for the past five years were:—

1960	.....	694
1959	.....	613
1958	.....	709
1957	.....	791
1956	.....	1047

LAND CHARGES ACT

822 enquiries under the Land Charges Act were investigated during the course of the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections were made of premises under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

No conditions were found which required action under the Act.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in Morley. These are enclosed baths with heated and treated water. The treatment consists of continuous filtration and the addition of chlorine and ammonia.

82 samples were taken from the swimming baths during 1960. Two samples were reported on as being unsatisfactory. These were taken on the same day and were found to be due to a choked chlorinator.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

1. Number of Council Houses found to be infested with bed bugs	3
Number of Council Houses disinfestated	3
Number of other houses found to be infested with bed bugs	3
Number of other houses disinfestated	3

2. Methods employed for bed bug infestation:—

(a) Fumigation with H.C.N.

(b) Spraying with contact insecticides.

3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:—

In every case the furniture and effects of the family are inspected by the Public Health Inspector before removal takes place. In all cases where there is evidence or history of verminous infestation, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out during 1960, 35 tenants were removed by the Fumigation Van.

4. Supervision of Council Houses:—

(a) Health Department—Public Health Inspector.

(b) Housing Department—Housing Director.

Two Housing Visitors

(Women).

The system in operation by which the furniture and effects of all families transferred to Council Houses is inspected by the Public Health Inspector before removal takes place and where considered necessary, van fumigation by H.C.N. is carried out, has operated very successfully. Well over a thousand new houses have been occupied since the war, the number of cases of bed bug infestation found in the new houses has been extremely small. Such few cases as have occurred have all been found to be associated with the subsequent purchase of second-hand furniture obtained from premises known to be infested. The Council's regulations require that such furniture shall be inspected before being taken to the Council House, and if this regulation was strictly complied with these few cases could also be prevented.

There seems to be no doubt that the general availability of efficient modern insecticides has done much to reduce the incidence of bed bug infestation throughout the town and the number of cases in private houses referred to the Department is much below the figure obtaining before the war.

The assistance of the Department is often sought to deal with other insect pests and in appropriate cases the services of our Disinfestation Operative are made available. In view of the increase of this aspect of the work and the variety of insect pests dealt with, approach has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food through the Workable Area Committee to arrange short courses for Disinfestation Operatives in the effective treatment against and the control of infestation with various types of insects. Such courses would be exceedingly valuable.

Occasionally during the summer months complaints are received of nuisance from bees settling near houses. We are in the happy position of being able to contact one or two local apiarists who never fail to deal with the situation.

Advantage was again taken of the advisory service of the Infestation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the treatment of premises infested by lesser known species of insects and also in the most effective treatment of a large scale fly nuisance.

RODENT CONTROL

Number of properties inspected during 1960:—

(a) As a result of notification	191
(b) Otherwise	131
Number of properties found to be infested with rats ...	102
Number of properties found to be infested with mice ...	184
Total number of treatments carried out	286

The work of rodent control is organised in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Inspectional work was maintained at a high rate throughout the year. It is felt that the regular inspection of premises liable to rodent infestation is an important part of any system of rodent control as it enables premises to be treated before major infestations occur.

Sewage disposal works and refuse tips are regularly inspected for infestations and immediate treatments are carried out where necessary.

Test baiting was again carried out in 10 per cent. of the sewer manholes in the borough. Some of the manholes chosen were those situated in areas where surface infestation existed. Apart from small pockets of infestations in the Whitehall Road area, Drighlington, Britannia Road, Morley and Woodhouse Lane and Main Street, East Ardsley, all the sewers were found to be free from infestation. Effective treatment of the sewers found to be infested was immediately carried out.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial Smoke—

No. of timed observations made	231
--------------------------------------	-----

The number of timed observations made during 1960 was 231 as compared with 233 in 1959.

The policy of carrying out extensive and detailed surveys of the amounts of smoke emitted from each industrial chimney in the borough was continued throughout the year. In cases where the observations show a regular emission of black or dark smoke in excess of the standard, the firm concerned are invited to discuss the problem with the Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee.

The chimneys of 14 premises were subject to detailed surveys during the year. In 11 cases regular emission in excess of the standard were noticed and the firms concerned appeared before the Smoke Abatement Advisory Committee. In all cases there was a readiness to co-operate with the Committee and to act on technical advice offered by officers of the National Coal Board, Gas and Electricity Boards serving on the Committee. In the majority of cases there was a subsequent improvement noted. Remedial measures carried out included alterations to firegrates, improvement of draught, part electrification of plant, change of grade of fuel and in suitable cases the use of coke or oil as an alternative fuel.

Prior approval of Installation—

Prior approval under Section 3 Clean Air Act, 1956 was given to 1 new furnace to be installed in a new building.

Domestic Smoke—

During the year a considerable amount of work was carried out in connection with the making of Smoke Control Orders. A great deal of this work is administrative and where grants for adaptation and conversion of fireplaces are involved, costings for each house have to be worked out. Smoke Control Orders Nos. 1—7 (inc.) were submitted to the Minister for confirmation and later in the year the Council gave approval for Smoke Control Orders 8, 9, 11 and 12 to be submitted to the Minister for confirmation. Detailed inspections of fireplaces in houses which are included in Smoke Control Order No. 10 (2nd year programme) were commenced during the year but as the majority of houses contained in this area have been erected before 1956, it will take a considerable amount of administrative work before final costs and analysis of fireplaces etc. are found.

The following table gives a summary of details of all the areas so far affected.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Area No.	Location	Type of premises	Date of Proposed date of Operation	EXPENDITURE					
				Total cost £	Est. cost of adap. for priv. dw'llings £	Est. cost of adap. for Corp dw'llings £	Est. amt from Exch'er £	Nett cost to Health C'ttee £	Finan- cial year Incurred
1	Low Moor, Morley 1st Yr. programme. 558 acres	Corp.—441 Pvte.—71	1.9.61	1032	717 Health Comm. share £502	315 Health Comm. share 220	Priv 287 Council 126	309	1961/2
2	Springfield House Estate, Victoria Rd. Morley. 4.5 acres.	Pvte.—60	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
3	Redhill Estate, Haigh Moor Rd., West Ardsley. 9.25 acres	Pvte.—108	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
4	Harwell Avenue, Churwell. 2.7 acres	Pvte.—25	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
5	Lewisham Court, Redevelopment. 3.3 acres.	Corp.—72	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
6	Moorhead Estate, Gildersome. 22.8 acres	Corp.—250	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (Continued).

7	West Lea Estate, West Ardsley. 6.34 acres.	Pvte.—53	1.9.61	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
8	Thornfield Estate, Dewsbury Road, Tingley. 2.25 acres.	Pvte.—20	Proposed 1.1.62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
9	Ashwood Gardens Estate, Gildersome. 5.5 acres.	Pvte.—39	Proposed 1.1.62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
10	Britannia Road, Gell- derd Rd. 2nd Yr. programm. 1202 acres	Corp.—141 Pvte.—520	Proposed 1.10.62	14694	10464 Health Comm. share 7325	4230 Health Comm. share 2961	Private 4186	4408	1962/63
11	Old Road, Churwell 72 acres.	Corp.—70 Pvte.—91	Proposed 1.1.62 (actual pro- bably much later)	358	358 Health Comm. share £251	Nil	Private 143	108	Proposed 1961/62 Actual 1962/63
12	Casson Drive, Common Lane, East Ardsley. 3.25 acres.	Pvte.—33	Proposed 1.1.62	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—

Atmospheric pollution recording gauges were in use in the Borough throughout the year. Three types of instruments are in use. Soot deposit gauges record the total soot deposits. sulphur recording gauges indicate the sulphur pollution and a suction air filter records the general pollution of the air in particles.

In central Morley one of each of these types of gauge is in use. The soot deposit gauge and sulphur recording gauge in operation at Cave Lane, East Ardsley is to ascertain the extent of pollution in that area from the Railway Yards in the Falls, East Ardsley.

Results obtained from the instruments are as follows:—

Central Morley.

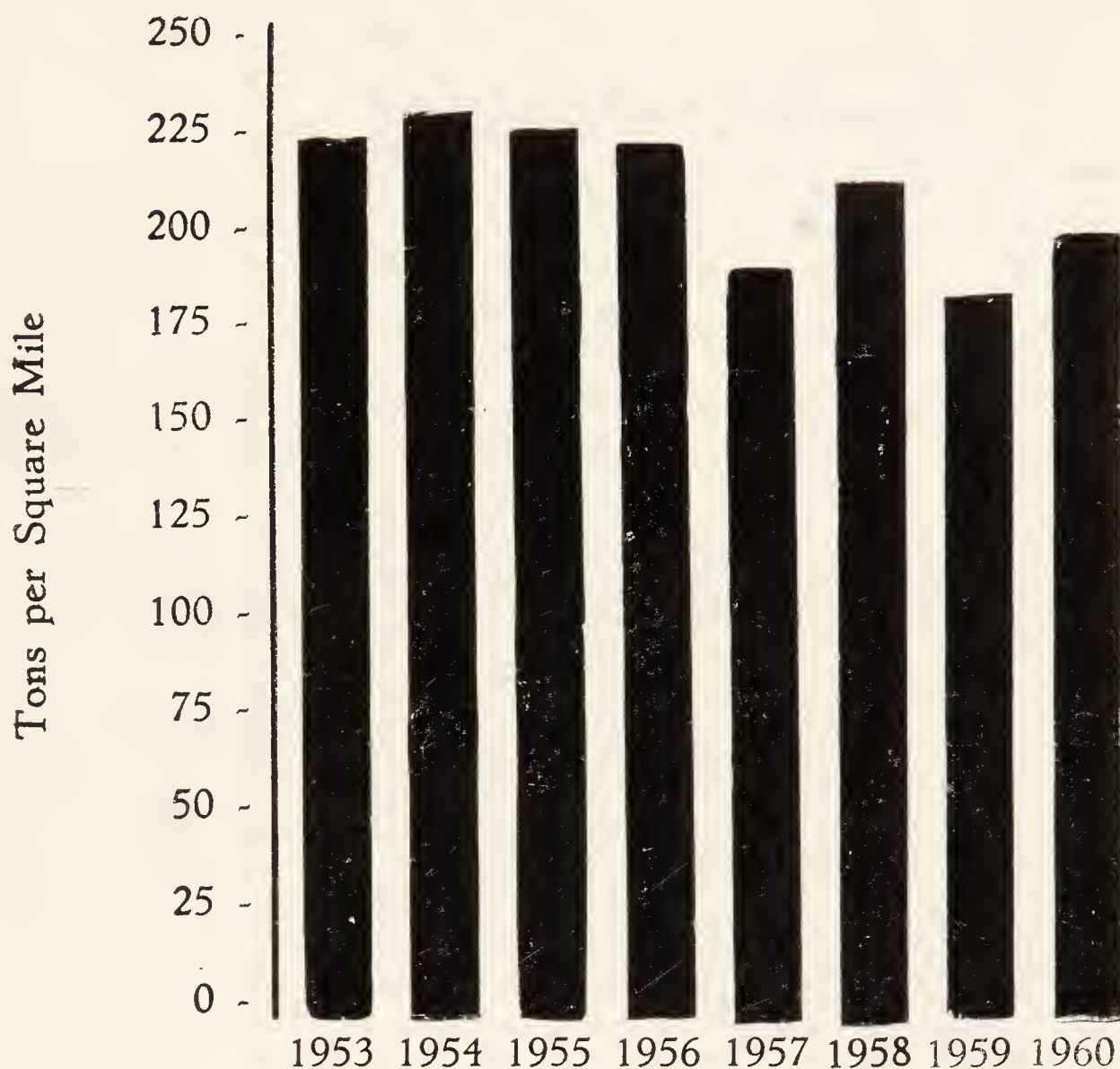
	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ₃ Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)	Air Filter Mg./100 ms per day)
January	14.94	1.76	35
February	16.39	2.15	36
March	16.08	1.46	27
April	12.54	1.22	20
May	14.83	0.66	16
June	23.55	0.44	7
July	17.13	0.41	9
August	15.07	0.93	11
September	14.16	0.88	19
October	17.60	1.14	28
November	15.54	1.31	30
December	15.71	1.77	38

Cave Lane

	Deposit Gauge (Tons per sq. mile)	SO ₃ Cyl- inder (Milli- grams per day)
January	11.36	2.12
February	6.35	2.45
March	8.16	1.44
April	11.12	1.72
May	12.41	0.72
June	17.41	0.87
July	12.05	0.49
August	10.70	0.92
September	11.68	0.63
October	13.26	1.42
November	9.74	0.80
December	12.80	1.17

Comparisons between the results shown by the soot deposit gauge over the past few years are shown on the diagram.

SOOT DEPOSIT GAUGE



RAG FLOCK ACT

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, makes it the duty of the local authority to supervise the manufacture of rag flock and to control the use of materials used in the filling of furniture, toys and bedding.

No. of premises licensed for the manufacture of Rag Flock	1
No. of premises registered for the filling of furniture, bedding, etc.	3
Total number of inspections	5

Samples taken:—

Woollen felt	2
Coir Fibre	1
Rag Flock	2

All five samples were satisfactory.

FACTORIES

The following summary shows the work done by the Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):—

Premises	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspection (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	1	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	218	11	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	1	1	—
Total	242	13	2	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
	2	—	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers	No. of cases of def. sending lists	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel:						
Making, etc.						
Cleaning and Washing						
Household Linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel						
Anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...						
Cosakues, Christmas crackers...						
Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving	9					
Lampshades						
Total	9					

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 which came into operation in April, 1952, provides that no person shall carry on the trade of hairdresser or barber unless he and his premises are registered by the local authority.

The Act also empowers the local authority to make bye-laws for controlling the trade of hairdressing and such bye-laws are in operation in this area.

There are 46 hairdressers on the register and 24 visits of inspection were made during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises were registered as Pet Shops during 1960. 24 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 came into force during the year. The powers contained in the Act are a great improvement for the control of caravans stationed on sites in the area. Only a small number of caravans were stationed in the district during the year. The majority of these was an odd caravan or two brought on to unlicensed sites. An informal notice to the occupier of the land pointing out the relevant penalties under the Act was sufficient action to have the caravan removed.

Two sites are used occasionally by members of the Showmen's Guild. Each time these sites are occupied, visits are made to ensure that the persons occupying the caravans are members of the Guild and at no time has there been cause for complaint regarding the condition of the sites or the caravans stationed on these sites.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three premises in the borough where offensive trades are carried on. One of these is used for the refining of dripping and tallow, one for fat melting, bone boiling, glue making, gut scraping, tripe boiling, soap making and fat extracting and in the other gut scraping and fat boiling is carried out.

Byelaws are in operation for the control of all these trades and during the year 5 inspections were carried out.

HOUSING

General Statistics

No. of back-to-back houses in area	3413
No. of single back houses in area	1546
No. of through houses (excluding Council houses)	6084
No. of Council houses	3567
Total No. of houses in the area	14610
No. of houses included in Council's Slum Clearance Programme	2661
No. of above houses represented up to end of 1960	1090
No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of informal action	304

Repair of Houses

No. of dwellinghouses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Housing Act, 1957	—
No. of houses repaired as a result of Statutory Action under the Public Health Act, 1936	26
Total number of houses repaired	330
Total No. of inspections made in connection with the above	3506

Improvement Grants

No. of improvement grants approved during the year	86
Discretionary Grants	6
Standard Grants	80

Slum Clearance

(a) Individual houses.

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
No. of houses or parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
No. of houses closed or demolished as a result of informal action by local authority	—

(b) Clearance Areas

No. of Clearance Areas declared during the year	21
No. of houses included in these areas	315
No. of persons to be displaced	749

(c) Total number of families rehoused from clearance areas or individual unfit houses during the year

101

New House Building

No. of new houses provided during the year:—

(a) By local authority	139
(b) By private enterprise	258
Total	397

Overcrowding

There is relatively but a small number of houses which are statutorily overcrowded. There are however some cases of sex overcrowding of dwellinghouses on bedroom basis, i.e. children of opposite sex over ten years of age having to share the same bedroom and these are being dealt with by the Council's "Points" Letting Scheme. These cases occur mainly in one or two bedroom houses or where a married son or daughter and family share his or her parents' home. A number of such overcrowding cases are also reduced when the houses they occupy are the subject of confirmed clearance orders and the tenants are rehoused by the Corporation.

Continued improvement is being made in this aspect of housing conditions and much of the credit for this improvement is due to the operation of the Corporation's "Points" Letting Scheme for Council houses which has been in operation since 1946 and which has made overcrowding a principal factor in estimating need for rehousing.

Certificates of Disrepair

Only a few applications were made during the year for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act. It may be that this is an indication of improved maintenance of houses being carried out by the owners, but the true position cannot be effectively gauged as the whole procedure can be carried out by direct negotiation between landlord and tenant and only the default cases come to the notice of the local authority. The number of Forms 'G' issued, on application, to tenants during the year was very small indeed.

At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

No. of applications for Certificates of Disrepair ...	260
No. of applications confirmed by local authority ...	260
No. of undertakings submitted by landlords	126
No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	136
No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	38

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

MILK—DAIRIES

Summary of Milk Dealers on Register

Dairies	6
Distributors	158
Licensed retailers of Pasteurised Milk	42
Licensed retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	39
Licensed retailers of Sterilised Milk	152
Licensed bottlers of Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

Inspections

Visits of inspections to milk dealers	141
Legal proceedings taken—Two — Failure to renew licences.	
Formal Action taken—None.	
Informal action taken—None.	

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk.

	No. of samples taken	No. Satis- factory	No. Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised	49	49	—
Sterilised	26	26	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	35	35	—
Tuberculin Tested Raw ...	14	13	1

Adulteration of Milk

67 samples were taken during the year for the detection of adulteration. All were found to be genuine.

General

The position found on the inspection of the premises of milk dealers and the results of milk samples taken show a very satisfactory state of affairs. Two milk retailers were each fined 10/- for failing to renew their licences to sell designated milk.

ICE CREAM

No. of premises registered:	
(a) Manufacturers	—
(b) Retailers	181
(c) Producer-retailers	3
No. of samples taken for bacteriological examination	54
No. satisfactory	54
No. unsatisfactory	—
No. of inspections:	
Of retail premises	74

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-52, have proved a very successful means of controlling the manufacture and sale of ice cream and have achieved their object of ensuring a clean and safe product. In 1946, the last year before the introduction of the Regulations, out of 44 samples taken in the Borough 21 were found to be unsatisfactory. During the past six years, out of 399 samples taken only 14 have been unsatisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of slaughterhouses licensed	7
Number of visits made	823

Of the seven private slaughterhouses licensed six have been in regular use throughout the year. In these slaughterhouses a complete inspection has been carried out of every animal slaughtered. A general tendency for butchers to slaughter at nights and week-ends makes it inevitable that much of the work has to be performed out of normal working hours. Wherever possible the Inspector is present at the time of slaughter and special attention is given to preventing unnecessary pain or suffering.

All meat condemned at slaughterhouses is at all times collected and disposed of by the Department. Should any large amount be condemned at a slaughterhouse at any one time, say a complete side of beef, the meat is stained, sold and transported to a meat sterilisation firm by the Department. The salvage value obtained from such sale is paid over to the butcher concerned less cost of transport. The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations which came into force during the year to ensure the proper disposal of condemned meat made no practical difference to the system already operated by the Department.

The total weight of meat condemned was 1 ton 0 cwts. 0 qrs. 4 lbs.

The Slaughterhouse Report submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during the year was accepted by the Minister without modification and 1st July, 1961, the date recommended by the Council by which all slaughterhouses

were to comply with the Construction Regulations was confirmed by the Ministers. All occupiers of Slaughterhouses in the district were made aware of this date and on the 1st July, 1961, the position regarding numbers of slaughterhouses in operation in the district will be as follows:— One new slaughterhouse will be in operation and three existing slaughterhouses will have been reconstructed and improved to comply with the Construction Regulations, the four remaining slaughterhouses will have relinquished their licences.

It is not anticipated that the amount of meat slaughtered in the Borough will be lessened by this re-arrangement for the occupiers of three of the four slaughterhouses which will not be used still have facilities to slaughter at the licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

A 100 per cent. inspection of animals slaughtered in the Borough for human food was carried out throughout the year and tribute should be paid to the butchers for the high quality of meat. Out of 1036 cattle slaughtered, there were no whole carcasses condemned for tuberculosis and out of this total only 10 were found to have an organ or organs affected with tuberculosis. It is significant too that out of 1219 pigs slaughtered, there were only 9 carcasses of which some part or organ was found to be affected with tuberculosis. No evidence of cysticercosis was found in any bovine carcase inspected.

The following tables give details of all animals slaughtered and of the conditions found on inspection:—

	Cattle, excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	538	498	9	2905	1219	—
Number inspected	538	498	9	2905	1219	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	52	79	—	75	29	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	9.6	19.4	—	2.6	2.4	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some organ or part condemned	3	7	—	—	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0.6	1.4	—	—	0.7	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of Meat Condemned.**Whole Carcasses :**

1 Sheep

Moribund

Organs or Parts of Carcasses:**(a) Tuberculosis Only****Bovines**

3 heads and tongues
7 lungs
1 liver

Pigs

9 heads and tongues
1 shoulder
1 flanks
1 stomach
1 mesentery
1 udder
1 pluck

(b) Other Diseases**Bovines**

2 livers
1 liver
7 livers
2 livers
23 livers
1 liver
71 livers
4 livers
16 livers
1 liver
1 liver
1 lung
2 lungs
6 lungs

Adhesions
Angioma
Abscesses
Multiple abscesses
Cirrhosis
Cirrhosis and Abscesses
Distomatosis
Cavernous Angioma
Fascioliasis
Folangiectosis
Necrosis
Abscesses
Fascioliasis
Distomatosis

2 lungs
 1 lung
 3 lungs
 1 udder
 1 udder
 3 udders
 7 udders
 2 heads and tongues
 1 head
 2 kidneys
 1 intestines
 1 heart

Hydatid Cysts
 Actinomycosis
 Adhesions
 Injury
 Abscesses
 Contamination
 Mastitis
 Actinomycosis
 Abscesses
 Nephritis
 Mastitis
 Pericarditis

Pigs

1 heart
 5 hearts
 5 hearts
 1 lung
 1 lung
 2 lungs
 5 lungs
 3 livers
 6 livers
 1 pluck
 1 pluck
 1 head and tongue
 3 udders

Pneumonia
 Adhesions
 Pericarditis
 Abscesses
 Pleurisy
 Pneumonia
 Adhesions
 Abscesses and Parasites
 Parasites
 Abscesses
 Parasites and Adhesions
 Abscesses
 Mastitis

Sheep

3 livers
 5 livers
 2 livers
 12 livers
 18 lungs
 26 plucks
 7 plucks

Distomatosis
 Parasites
 Cirrhosis
 Fascioliasis
 Pneumonia
 Parasites
 Parasites and Adhesions

FOOD INSPECTION

Summary of food found at various inspections to be unfit for human consumption:—

Apricots	11 tins	Peaches	59 tins
Beans	55 tins	Pears	77 tins
Beef Loaf	5 tins	Peas	73 tins
Carrots	15 tins	Pickled Cabbage	5 jars
Cherries	5 tins	Pineapple	74 tins
Chicken	1 tin	Plums	12 tins
Chickens	6	Asparagus	1 tin
Chopped Pork	2 tins	Potatoes	351 lbs.
Cheese	51 lbs.	Prunes	7 tins
Corned Beef	29 tins	Raspberries	4 tins
Crab	1 tin	Rice Pudding	14 tins
Cream	9 tins	Sago Pudding	9 tins
Creamed Rice	33 tins	Salmon	12 tins
Fruit Salad	32 tins	Brisling	1 tin
Grapefruit	27 tins	Sausages	1 tin
Fruit Drink	7 tins	Prawns	4 tins
Ham	15 tins	Soup	47 tins
Ham	43 lbs.	Spaghetti	3 tins
Jam	2 jars	Steak & Kidney Pie ...	1 tin
Crayfish	2 tins	Steak Pudding	4 tins
Luncheon Meat	9 tins	Stewed Steak	24 tins
Mushrooms	1 tin	Strawberries	16 tins
Milk	28 tins	Tomatoes	73 tins
Mutton	24 lbs.	Tomato Juice	1 tin
Oranges	27 tins	Tongue	6 tins
Mixed Vegetables ...	7 tins	Tuna Fish	2 tins

Total weight of food condemned: 13 cwts. 1 qrs. 11 lbs.

Special Examinations of Food.

During the course of the year various samples or specimens were forwarded to the laboratories for chemical or bacteriological examination.

Samples of liquid egg were taken throughout the year on each day processing took place at the canning and freezing premises. In all 256 samples were taken and of this total 8 samples were reported on by the Public Health Laboratory as being unsatisfactory. On each occasion the infected batch of processed material was isolated and eventually pasteurised before distribution. The Department is informed by letter where and when pasteurisation has taken place.

Twenty samples of imitation cream were taken during the year at bakehouses and two of these were reported on as being unsatisfactory. The matter was taken up with the occupiers of the premises concerned and follow up samples proved to be satisfactory. Three samples of fresh cream taken of bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. As the supply of cream came from a source outside the Borough, the Public Health Department concerned was notified. The retailers concerned on being notified of the result of the samples changed his source of supply.

Three samples of sausages were taken for chemical analysis on behalf of a Hospital Management Committee. One sample did not comply with the standard laid down in the contract between supplier and the Hospital Management Committee and it was left to the Hospital Management to take action.

Six mineral water bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination as a check on the efficiency of bottle washing at the factory. The results obtained were very satisfactory.

Inspection of Food Premises

Details are given below of the number of each of the different types of food premises in the Borough and of the number of inspections made of them during the year.

(a) Food Premises subject to registration

	No. registered	No. of inspections
Ice Cream Producers/Retailers ...	3	—
Ice Cream Vendors	181	74
Preserved Food Preparation	60	210
Food Hawkers	65	81
Fried Fish Shops	58	10

(b) Food Premises not subject to registration

	No. in district	No. of inspections
Bakehouses	31	31
Meat Shops and Stalls	46	295
Cafes, Canteens and Restaurant Kitchens	90	49
Retail Food Shops and Stalls	317	545
Total number of inspections of all food premises		1295
Number of cases in which informal action taken		30

Food Hygiene

The hygiene of food premises continued to receive close attention during 1960, a total of 3,065 visits being made during the year.

Educational work has again had to be confined to informal discussions at the time of inspection of premises and the issue of written propaganda.

MAGESTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Complaint.	Result.
1. Contravening Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955; Regulation 9 (e): "Smoking whilst engaged in the handling of open food."	Fined £5.0.0
2. Contravening Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955; Regulation 8 (a) "Placing food so as to involve risk of contamination—i.e. topping and tailing gooseberries with teeth"	Fined £5.0.0 and to pay costs £1.10.0
3. Contravening The Live Poultry (Regulations) Order, 1957—Article 9 (1) "Movement of live poultry from premises within 28 days of movement of live poultry on to premises."	Fined £25.0.0
4. Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 36 (1) "Sale of designated milk without a licence authorising the use of that designation in connecion with that milk"	Fined 10/-
5. Contravening Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 36 (1) "Sale of designated milk without a licence authorising the use of that designation in connection with that milk."	Fined 10/-

